

News Review of Current Events the World Over

Mrs. Putnam's Great Solo Flight Across the Atlantic—House Rejects Legalized Beer—Hoover Against Democratic Relief Plans.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

EXACTLY five years after Charles A. Lindbergh completed his epoch-making flight from New York to Paris, Amelia Earhart, who is now Mrs. G.



Mrs. G. P. Putnam

P. Putnam, landed in Ireland after the first solo flight across the Atlantic ever made by a woman. The intrepid young aviator had started for Paris, but a burned out exhaust manifold and other motor trouble led her to descend at Culmore near Londonderry. She had made the distance from Harbor Grace, N. F., in 14 hours and 54 minutes, and landed without injury to herself or her plane. It was her second crossing of the ocean by plane, but the other time, in 1928, she was merely a passenger with Wilmer Stutz and Lou Gordon.

"I made this flight just for fun," said Mrs. Putnam after landing, and she admitted her achievement meant nothing to aviation. Nevertheless, she was the recipient of innumerable congratulatory messages, from President Hoover and Prime Minister MacDonald among others, and when she flew on to London in a borrowed plane she was given a great ovation. She was the guest of Ambassador Mellon who, with members of his embassy staff, met her at the Hanworth airfield.

Besides being the first woman to fly the Atlantic alone, this young American girl set a new speed record for the crossing and also bettered the distance record for women set by Ruth Nichols at 1,977.6 miles. Her distance was 2,028.5 miles.

LEGALIZED beer lost another fight, and won't have a chance again until the national conventions meet in June and go into spasms over the wet and dry planks for their platforms. Following the example set by the senate, the house rejected the O'Connor-Hull resolution legalizing and taxing 2.75 per cent beer. The vote was 169 to 228, and technically was on the motion to discharge the ways and means committee from further consideration of the bill, which if carried would have brought the measure before the house. The two parties were nearly evenly split in the vote.

On Wednesday the senate again swatted beer, rejecting by a vote of 26 to 55 the Bingham amendment to the pending tax bill which would legalize beer of 2.75 per cent alcoholic content and tax it at the rate of two cents a pint. Senator Borah did most of the talking against the proposed amendment, which was defended by Senator Bingham.

SOME peculiar things are resulting from the prohibition controversy. The Democrats of Texas, formerly very dry, in their state convention adopted a resolution proposing re-submission of the Eighteenth amendment to the states. The measure was carried by a vote of 851 to 564 after what amounted almost to a riot. President Hoover, it was reliably reported in Washington, abandoned his attitude of aloofness and took an active part in framing a mildly moist plank for the Republican national platform, so mild that it probably would not seriously offend the dries and probably would not satisfy the wets. Deets Pickett, Democrat and dry leader among the Methodist reformers, announced that Franklin Roosevelt's moderate wet pronouncement would be satisfactory to the dry Democrats because that probably was as far as he ever would go.

SENATOR WILLIAM E. BORAH of Idaho says he is not going to attend the Republican national convention, and there are indications that he will sulk in his tent throughout the campaign. His determination to stay away from the gathering in Chicago was something of a blow to the dries, who had counted on him to lead their forces in the convention and to introduce their dry plank.

PRESIDENT HOOVER voiced his opposition to the Democratic proposals of big government bond issues for construction of federal public works as a measure for relief of unemployment. In the same statement from the White House he further urged his own plan of legislation to permit loans by the reconstruction finance corporation to states for relief of destitution and to public and private agencies for income-producing projects. Huge outlays for federal public buildings and similar works he said would be wasteful and destructive of the public confidence essential to economic recovery.

The Democratic leaders indicated they would fight the President on this issue even at the risk of prolonging the session of congress, which already appears likely to run on until after the national conventions have been held. Senator Barbour of New Jersey, Republican, introduced a bill carrying out Mr. Hoover's ideas. It would pro-

vide the reconstruction finance corporation with \$1,500,000,000 additional capital for loans for self-liquidating projects that would furnish jobs for the unemployed.

Senator Bronson Cutting, the "progressive" Republican from New Mexico, followed with a bill providing for just the kind of relief aid which the President had opposed, and in introducing it Cutting made a caustic attack on Mr. Hoover. The Cutting bill carries three billion dollars for road construction and two billions for rivers and harbors work as well as public buildings and other federal works.

COMMITTEE hearings on Representative Fred Britten's bill to place the Hawaiian islands under an army or navy commission began and attracted a large number of witnesses and spectators. Among the former was Mrs. Granville Fortescue, mother-in-law of Lieut. Thomas Massie and his co-defendant in the recent sensational murder trial in Honolulu. Testimony was heard from Gen. Douglas MacArthur, chief of staff; other army and navy officers, and Floyd Gibbons, war correspondent.

ELEVEN men of great national prominence sent to the Republican and Democratic leaders of the senate and house an earnest appeal to "lay aside every form of partisanship" and, with their party followers, to unite to balance the federal budget.

The signers of this letter were: Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia university, Republican; Alfred E. Smith, Democratic candidate for the Presidency in 1928; Gov. Albert C. Ritchie of Maryland, Democrat; Gov. Wilbur L. Cross of Connecticut, Democrat; Gov. Joseph B. Ely of Massachusetts, Democrat; Alanson B. Houghton of New York, Republican; Frank O. Lowden of Illinois, Republican; William H. Crocker of San Francisco, member of Republican national committee; Charles Nagel of St. Louis, Republican; Roland S. Morris of Philadelphia, Democrat, and John Grier Hibben, retiring president of Princeton university, Republican.

Replies from the party leaders were prompt but scarcely satisfying. Senator Jim Watson, majority leader of the senate, said: "The letter is three months too late. We have done everything they suggest toward a balanced budget, but we are hindered by special interests. There have been no signs of partisanship at any time."

Senator Harrison of Mississippi, Democratic floor leader on the tax bill, said: "There has been no partisanship in the house or senate on the problem of balancing the budget. This legislation will be achieved without any spirit of partisanship."

Other senators took occasion to praise themselves and their opponents for nonpartisan and wise action, and then all went ahead with their scrapping over the tariff features of the revenue bill. The fight over these was sectional if not partisan.

PRESIDENT P. B. CAREY of the Chicago Board of Trade went down to Washington and conferred with Secretary of Agriculture Hyde, and took occasion to make the fiercest attack on the federal farm board and its doings that has been heard. He called the board's record a "ghastly smear" and said its result had been the almost complete abolishment of the open, competitive market which required 75 years to establish. He declared what could and would advance if the board were forced by congress to desist at once from its "senseless efforts," and said he could appoint a committee of six members of the Chicago Board of Trade who "in a short time, and with absolutely no drain on the taxpayer, could and would dispose of all the government wheat for cash at a steadily advancing price with the inevitable favorable reflection on the general condition of the country."

Mr. Carey selected a rather unfavorable time for his attack, inasmuch as just then the wheat market showed a decided tendency toward higher prices. J. C. Stone, chairman of the farm board, seized his advantage and replied sharply to Mr. Carey's assault. He said: "Wheat is the only great major commodity which for the last five months has shown a definite upward tendency. Its influence under the present favorable statistical position may well lead other commodities to higher ground. That opportunity will not be risked in the hands of the people in a group representing those who have grown rich from the profits gained by market manipulation."

Mr. Stone challenged the Chicago "grain gamblers," as he called them, to explain how it is that wheat has been held from 5 to 15 cents a bushel above the world market; this, he averred, is the result of the farm board policies.

SOcialists, meeting in national convention in Milwaukee, nominated Norman H. Thomas of New York for President and James H. Maurer of Pennsylvania for second place on the ticket. Mr. Thomas, who was the party's candidate in 1928, said his campaign would be a war against the Republican and Democratic parties and against "the kingdom of poverty." Before the nomination, which was by acclamation, Mr. Thomas defended an attempt to commit the Socialist party to confiscation of the principal industries of the nation. The Communist party was to hold its convention in Chicago May 28 and 29, and there seemed no doubt that it would nominate William Z. Foster for President and James W. Ford of Alabama, a negro, for Vice President.

CHEERED on by a throng of Tammanyites and by the Democratic minority members of the Hofstadter legislative committee, Mayor Jimmy Walker of New York confronted Counsel Samuel Seabury and undertook to defend or explain away numerous alleged facts that had been brought out before the committee and that implied grafting. The dapper, wise-cracking mayor kept the crowd in a roar by his sharp retorts, and his attacks on his attacker, and emerged from the first day's hearing with his head unbowed though somewhat bloody. Much of the examination centered on the granting of a bus franchise to the Equitable Coach company.



Mayor Walker

The outstanding developments were: The story of an adventure into high finance with Paul Block, the newspaper publisher, in which Mayor Walker made a profit of \$246,932 in a Wall street without putting up a penny.

The marking for identification of a number of mysterious and unexplained letters of credit issued by Mayor Walker in which no names were made public.

The revelation by Mayor Walker that he was being paid out of the trading fund at the rate of \$25,000 every few weeks during 1927, 1928 and 1929 and that he was taking his money in cash and putting it in a safe in his home for "spending money for himself and Mrs. Walker."

The inability of Mr. Walker to explain why one of the Equitable Coach company's backers should have paid a \$3,000 overdraft Walker made on a letter of credit in Paris in 1927. The explanation by the mayor of a \$10,000 letter of credit which he took to Europe to pay for "the party's personal expenditures" on a junket financed by Rodman Wanamaker. The mayor said every one—or almost every one—in the party contributed to the \$10,000 pool and that it "just happened to be issued by the Equitable Trust company."

Early in the week it became known that the federal authorities had become interested in the revelations and were investigating Mayor Walker's status as an income taxpayer for the years 1928 and 1929.

DR. JOSEPH I. FRANCE of Maryland, aspirant for the Republican Presidential nomination, captured Oregon's thirteen delegates to the convention—and probably that is all he will have, since he lost his own state to Mr. Hoover. The ten Oregon votes in the Democratic convention will be cast for Franklin D. Roosevelt.

THERE is good reason to believe that the Lausanne conference on reparations will do nothing definite before early next year. The French are ready with a proposition, which Great Britain is said to favor, calling for a temporary extension of the Hoover moratorium, and if this is adopted the reparations problems will be turned over to expert commissions which may or may not report in the fall. Edouard Herriot, who will be the boss of the French government, either as premier or minister of foreign affairs, declared he fully approved a statement by Senator Paul-Boncour that France's program remains national security, arbitration and disarmament, in the order named. His policy as to reparations, he said, was: First, maintain European solidarity; second, permit no rupture in the equilibrium between credits and debts at the expense of the French taxpayer.



M. Herriot

Although receptive to the suggestion of armament reductions, the radical socialist leader strongly approved the plan presented at the Geneva conference by Andre Tardieu. This plan calls for international security through an international police force to be supervised by the League of Nations.

ADMIRAL MAKOTO SAITO completed a Japanese "combination" cabinet to replace the government which retired upon the assassination of Premier Tsuyoshi Inukai. Gen. Sadao Araki, Nationalist leader, was retained in his former dominant post of minister of war. Admiral Saito himself will temporarily be minister of foreign affairs. There will be no great change in policies.

Gen. Yoshinori Shirakawa, commander in chief of the Japanese imperial forces at Shanghai, who was wounded by a bomb on April 29, died after a relapse.

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Fertilizers Show Nitrogen Content

Change in Labeling Regulations Affects North-eastern States.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)—WNU Service.

An important change in regulations for labeling fertilizers which will affect farmers of twelve northeastern states is the transfer from ammonia content to nitrogen as the basis for labeling. This change became effective January 1 in the New England states and in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia, says Dr. Oswald Schreiner, chief of the division of soil fertility, bureau of chemistry and soils, United States Department of Agriculture.

Doctor Schreiner believes the change is desirable from most points of view. He points out that nitrogen in the ammonia form is present in only a few of the fertilizer materials which are commonly used, although nitrogen is present in several different forms in such fertilizer materials as sulphate of ammonia, nitrate of soda, calcium cyanamid, calcium nitrate, potassium nitrate, ammonium phosphate, tankage, fish meal, cottonseed meal, and other animal and plant by-products. It is thus desirable that the name of the element nitrogen, and not the equivalent in one of the particular forms in which it occurs, should appear on fertilizer labels. The fact that 1 per cent of nitrogen is the equivalent of 1.22 per cent of ammonia has also led to some confusion because of the indiscriminate use of the two terms as applied to fertilizer content, says Doctor Schreiner.

The new regulations require that the percentages of plant food be stated in whole numbers and not in fractions for all mixed fertilizers. There will be printed on the bag a simplified statement of the guarantee showing only the net weight and brand name, including the analysis, guaranteed percentage of nitrogen, of available phosphoric acid, and of potash, and the name and address of the manufacturer.

Measures of Determining Value of Corn Silage

An Iowa reader writes as follows: "What is a fair price per ton for corn silage, when timothy is selling for \$10 to \$15 and alfalfa for \$22 per ton?"

There are several methods for arriving at a satisfactory price. A ton of average corn belt silage usually is worth six bushels of corn and 300 pounds of loose hay. However, it is often figured that silage from a normal corn crop is worth one-third the price of good quality legume hay per ton, even though this places a slightly higher value on the silage than its actual amount of food nutrients would indicate.

This latter measurement is used for silage to be fed to cows in milk. Where the corn was rather low yielding, some allowance will have to be made in the charge, although it must be remembered that stalks usually have a higher feeding value when the ears are not fully developed.—Wallace's Farmer.

Oats and Peas

The following varieties of Canada field peas are good to sow with oats: Chang, Cloverland, Golden Vine and Alberta White. The common rate of seeding is two bushels of oats and one bushel of peas to the acre. Any soil that will grow good oats will give good results. On land lacking in fertility or on sandy soil, the amount of peas is sometimes reduced to half a bushel and a peck of vetch seed substituted for the peas. Sometimes the vetch is added without reducing the amount of peas; sometimes winter vetch is used, sometimes half winter vetch and half spring vetch. Unless the field has successfully grown peas or vetch it is a good idea to inoculate the seed before planting. The same inoculation can be used for both peas and vetch.—American Agriculturist.

Salt on Asparagus

Asparagus will stand salt applications heavy enough to kill many weeds. Enough to make the ground white as with a heavy frost would be needed to have much permanent effect on weeds. The better plan is to have the plants far enough apart so that it is possible to get around each one with a hoe, and hand-pull the weeds in the clump.

There has been wide difference of opinion about the use of salt on asparagus. At one time salting it was common practice, the idea being that it was good for the asparagus. Now few do this. With suitable soil and plenty of plant food, good asparagus can be grown with or without salt.—Rural New-Yorker.

Good Feed for Sheep

The place of soybeans on the farm as a hay crop has been demonstrated. Feeding trials with breeding ewes in which soybeans and alfalfa hay in various quantities and combinations were compared indicates that either of these hays alone or any combination of them makes a good feed for sheep. In no place during the feeding trial did any significant difference exist between soybeans and alfalfa hay in feeding value, according to the Rural New-Yorker.

Insects Cut Profits of Vegetable Patch

Gardeners Pay Big Toll to These Enemies.

A tax of four or five million dollars is collected annually in Illinois by insects that damage vegetable crops, according to a circular which the college of agriculture, University of Illinois, has issued as a means of helping gardeners and truck growers save these losses.

Truck growers and gardeners are paying more attention to losses caused by insects than they did a few years ago and they will have to fight these pests even harder in the future if the growing of vegetables is to be profitable, according to the circular. No vegetable crop is without its pests. Damage ranges from 10 per cent or less on some crops to 50 per cent or more on others. Occasionally an entire crop is lost.

Both spraying and dusting systems and cultural methods that have been found most effective in combating the more common insect pests of truck and garden crops are described in the circular. Important points in the life history, together with a brief description of each insect, are given in order that the grower may apply control measures more intelligently. Each insect is considered in the order of its importance under the crop upon which it is usually most abundant and destructive.

Oats as Starting Feed Said to Prevent Bloat

Oats as a starting feed for beef cattle prevents bloat, according to information obtained by Louis Vinke, Montana State college. Trials were conducted with several fattening grains and alfalfa. The greatest number of bloat cases occurred in the group fed barley and alfalfa. In most cases the critical period occurred when the cattle were receiving from five to seven pounds of grain a day. Few cases occurred after this period had passed. Oats as a starting feed proved 100 per cent effective in preventing bloat at Havre and Bozeman during two years. Similar experiments at the Colorado experiment station confirmed these tests.

The plan which seems most effective among several tried is to start the steers on two pounds of oats a head a day. As the appetite develops the amount of oats is increased until the critical period is past. Then the fattening grains are gradually substituted for oats. This change requires about two weeks.—Capper's Farmer.

Taking Care of Wool

Wool growers are again urged to exercise care in preparing the clip for sale. One of the first steps is to keep the fleece as clean as possible before it is taken from the sheep; keep the animals away from straw stacks and out of burry weed patches as much as possible.

Shear only when the wool is dry and in a clean place. Clip off the tags and stained wool and keep out dirt and chaff. Roll the fleece with the flesh side out, taking care to keep it in one piece. Tie each fleece separately with paper twine. Never use binder twine or string. Pack the dead, gray, seedy, burry wool and tags separately.—Exchange.

Sudan Emergency Crop

Sudan grass is a good pasture and hay crop for emergencies. Since it is a hot weather crop, it should not be planted until after the corn is in. Sudan can be drilled in rows or broadcast and will provide an abundance of feed. Some farmers cut two crops of hay from sudan by taking off the first crop as soon as the first heads appear.

The sudan is more resistant to insect damage than some other crops. Caution must be taken not to turn live stock onto it too early or the yield will be seriously reduced. Sudan seed should be used at the rate of 20 to 30 pounds per acre.—Prairie Farmer.

Agricultural Notes

Clean up the farm woodlot during spare hours.

The best silage is made from corn that is grazed before the corn is cut.

For best success with orchards and small fruits, protection must be provided. A good shelter belt of trees is an asset to any farm.

Use bacterial cultures sold for inoculating legumes while they are still fresh urges the New York experiment station.

Illinois has 56 herds of cattle accredited as being free from Bang disease. More than 750 herds are now enrolled in a cleanup project under the supervision of the University of Illinois department of agriculture.

Potato seed should be warmed thoroughly before planting.

Wisconsin tests show that steers fed once a day gained just as rapidly as those fed twice a day in addition to the fact that a great deal of labor was saved.

In dividing dahlias for planting, keep in mind that the eyes are found on the base of the stem or crown and not on the roots themselves. A root without an eye is worthless.

Beauty Talks

By

MARJORIE DUNCAN
Famous Beauty Expert

Stretch to Health and Beauty

HEALTH and beauty are just up above and yours if you will stretch for them. Stretching is one of the old, old reliables as true today as it was back in old Noah's time when the animals practiced this splendid exercise. 'Tis the most natural way in the world of limbering up the muscles, awakening the system, sending the blood coursing through the veins. Animal stretch. Babies stretch long before they know it is good for them. And just as soon as the thinking mechanism does function the natural inclination to stretch seems to die down. Perhaps it is the stubbornness in our nature that does it. Perhaps it is the dominance of laziness in us. Or perhaps, again, it is a human revolt against doing anything that is "good for your health."

A woman noticing a sudden bunching and bulging at the hips is quick to do something about trimming the unwanted pounds away. She may exercise. Or if she is not wise she may rush to adopt every quack scheme for quick reducing. But certain it is that the discovery of a bit of fat sends her into sudden action. But, tell her to stretch to keep the muscles limber, to preserve the svelte, slender, flowing line of her figure, or to ward off any extra ounces and see how very slowly she does your bidding. The slowness is certainly near enough to the "not at all."

There's no pudginess known to animals chiefly because they have not been "civilized" above natural inclinations that are "good for the health." They stretch to health and they stretch to beautiful sleek lines, too.

For the woman who wisely would stay healthy, for the woman who values her beauty and for the woman who is too lazy to do a complete routine of exercise, stretching is a veritable boon.

The best time to do the stretching is in the morning upon awakening. And if you haven't already started, the best time to begin is tomorrow morning. Begin the stretching the very second your eyes are open. Or if you wish take one second to blink the eyes some twenty times. Then stretch—luxuriously. Give your lungs plenty of fresh air. Wash out every corner and crevice. New vitality will be yours. Your skin will take on a clearer tone, your eyes a new glow, your step a new spring.

It is as important to stretch the lungs and chest cavity as it is to limber up the muscles. Even before you start the stretching take a full minute to breathe in—very deeply—to the count of ten, then slowly exhale.

Imagine a definite object just a bit beyond your reach. When standing stretch up head and neck, reaching for it. When sitting, stretch from the waistline—up, up. In bed, stretch toes down, head up, arms at shoulder level—out. There's health and beauty just beyond your finger tips. And it is all worth stretching for.

Keeping and Looking Cool

TO KEEP feeling comfortable during the hot summer months is an accomplishment. To actually look as "cool as a cucumber" is an art. It sounds like magic, yet a great many women have learned to give the lie to the thermometer when it registers 95 in the shade. True that to every million people who look all "hot and bothered" only about one hundred look refreshingly cool and lovely. Still—there are a few simple things to remember to do. And doing them you will defy the cruel weather man.

The intimate details of personal daintiness such as bath accessories, deodorants, anti-perspiration remedies and the removal of superfluous hair are most important summer notes.

Now let us see what else we can do to keep personal loveliness at its best during the summer. There is a delightful young lady I know who is immensely popular because she always looks as refreshing as a cool breeze. Here are some of the secrets of her success.

She rests for a short period every day. The word rest may not sound as refreshing as a cold plunge, but try a ten-minute nap in the afternoon of a hot summer day. Relaxation is a boon to beauty.

I have known a great many men and women to take a cooling and refreshing plunge and feel "new born." Five minutes later they are running about again raising the temperature of the body.

Rest after a cold shower or plunge so that the refreshing effect will be prolonged.

Fresh clothes—both outer and under garments changed very frequently are another secret of summer daintiness. Undergarments are so easily laundered, there is small excuse for not changing daily. Dresses should be light in weight, simple enough to be comfortable and light in color. Avoid tight clothing, too. Very often it is the simple, easily-laundered ensemble that has the greatest success as a cool, clean, crisp-looking summer vogue.

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Rigorous Test

The National Association of Glue Manufacturers sent a paper box on a voyage round the world to test the strength of the glue.